

**\$1,000,000 LOSS;
20 HURT IN FIRE
IN MOVIE PLANT**
Laboratory Explosion Pro-
vides Thriller for Audi-
ence of 25,000.
HUNDREDS RUSH FROM
NEARBY TENEMENTS
Mary Pickford Loses Ward-
robe and Large Film
Stock Is Destroyed.

A five-story brick building at 218-227 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, housing the studio of the Famous Players Film Company and plants of four other concerns, was destroyed last night by a fire which acting Fire Chief Joe Martin agreed outcried the most thrilling of moving picture thrillers.

A score or more of firemen were overcome by the dense and acrid smoke that curled through the neighborhood for blocks and several were sent to hospitals.

It was estimated at a late hour, when only the walls of the building remained standing, that the loss will approximate over \$1,000,000.

The Famous Players Film Company was hard hit, losing six months supply of made up films and many accessories.

Some of the injured.

Those most seriously injured were: William Fredericks, engineer of Engine Company 21, fractured skull and multiple contusions and lacerations, taken to Bellevue Hospital, will die.

Richard Young, 41, 350 West Twenty-sixth street, fractured right arm, cuts and bruises, Bellevue Hospital.

Frank Gardner, 15, 34 Horatio street, knocked down by bursting high pressure hose, Bellevue Hospital.

The fire is supposed to have started on the third floor of the building, east side, occupied by the Independent Bread and Pastry Company.

**MRS. PHILIP RHINELANDER,
TERRIBLY BURNED, DIES**

Alcohol Lamp Explodes While She Is Preparing to Dress Her Hair at Tuxedo Home, and Flames Envelop Her.



Photo by Aime Dupont.

Mrs. Philip Rhinelander.
Tuxedo, Sept. 11.—Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, 16 East Fifty-fifth street, New York, died early this morning of burns received yesterday noon when an alcohol lamp exploded in her summer home on the west shore of Tuxedo Lake. After valiantly fighting the flames that enveloped her body, lightly clothed at the time, Mrs. Rhinelander became unconscious. Her death occurred shortly after one o'clock.

What caused the explosion of the lamp, a small alcohol affair used by Mrs. Rhinelander in dressing her hair, probably will never be known. Mrs. Rhinelander was in the bathroom. It was just before 1 o'clock in the afternoon. She had arisen late, donned a dressing gown and was arranging her hair, preparatory to dressing for lunch.

Until Mr. Rhinelander had lighted the lamp, when, without the slightest warning sputter, it exploded, throwing its flaming liquid all over her.

Mrs. Rhinelander's dressing gown, spotted with the burning alcohol, was aflame in an instant. She screamed for her maid and seized a coverlet. With remarkable presence of mind she beat out the flames with the coverlet and succeeded in extinguishing the blaze.

Her husband was in City.
The maid immediately for Dr. Edward C. Rushmore, who did all in his power to relieve the pain. Two of Mrs. Rhinelander's children, Adelaide Kip Rhinelander, 15 years old, and Leonard Kip Rhinelander, 13, were downstairs—the bathroom is on the second floor—but Mr. Rhinelander was in New York City. He was notified as soon as possible and reached Tuxedo in the evening.

**ARCHIBALD ARREST
IS NOW INDICATED**

District Attorney Marshall Here Is Ordered to Act on the Evidence.

DOUBT SEEMS REMOVED

Government Will Prosecute All Americans or Aliens Guilty of Strike Plots.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Department of Justice has decided to call the attention of United States District Attorney Marshall at New York to the evidence regarding the case of James F. J. Archibald, the American correspondent who Ambassador Dumba admitted he had employed to hear secret messages to Vienna.

A District Attorney Marshall will be asked to examine the data relating to Archibald's mission in the light of section 5 of the Penal Code, which prescribes punishment for criminal correspondence with a foreign government.

If action is brought against Archibald it will be initiated in the United States District Court in New York, as New York will be the first American soil on which Archibald will touch foot upon his return to the United States from Rotterdam.

The disclosure of the intention of the Department of Justice to make a thorough investigation of the Archibald case was made with such frankness by Government officials today as to give the impression that they are inclined to believe that Archibald may be successfully prosecuted.

A day or so ago some doubt existed among officials about prosecuting Archibald in view of the provision of the criminal statute, which may be invoked, that a person to be deemed guilty of conducting criminal correspondence with a foreign government must have knowledge of the purpose of his mission when he undertakes to transmit documentary or oral information intended to defeat the measures of the United States.

Archibald was quoted in cable despatches this week as denying that he knew the content of the communications he had accepted for transmission to Vienna. On the other hand, Secretary Lansing in the note demanding the recall of Dr. Dumba stated that Archibald had been employed by the Ambassador to carry despatches to the Austro-Hungarian Government.

The Department of Justice officials let it be known today that it will be the policy of the Government to prosecute every American citizen or amenable alien who is deemed guilty of participation in a conspiracy to cripple the industrial plants of the United States. It was understood, however, that no immediate action would be taken against any of the alleged conspirators until the Department of Justice had been investigating until the more immediate interests of the State Department in the different cases had been taken into consideration.

Among the Austrian Americans who have been mentioned in the plan to tie up plants in this country is William Wurm, recently arrested at New York, Daily Sabaudia, a Hungarian newspaper. Wurm, together with many Austrian editors and their agents, is said to have been an active force in the formation of the plan to tie up factories in the West.

It is known that Department of Justice officials are active in making inquiries into the operations of the so-called "Industrial Saboteurs" who are representing European belligerents. Mr. Bielski, chief of division of investigation, Department of Justice, had a talk today with the State Department officials.

DENIAL BY BERNSTORFF.
Didn't Use Archibald as a Messenger, He Says.
Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, denied yesterday the statement in despatches from Washington, which quoted him as saying that he had used James F. J. Archibald to carry messages to the German Government.

**AUSTRIA AGREES TO
RECALL DR. DUMBA**

Vienna Despatches Say a New Envoy Will Not Be Sent During War.

OTHER CASES HELD UP

Wilson Defers Action Against Dumba's Associates Pending Arrival of Data.

Austria Acquiesces, Reports From Rome and Vienna Say
Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Sept. 11.—THE SUN'S correspondent learns from a Vatican source that Austria has decided to acquiesce in the American demand for Dr. Dumba's recall. It is believed that no successor will be appointed for some time, but that there will be a charge d'affaires at the Austrian Embassy in Washington.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 11.—Vienna despatches stated to-night that it was announced in this afternoon's newspapers that the Austrian Government has decided to recall Dr. Dumba, but will not appoint another Ambassador to the United States until the end of the war.

This course, it was stated, was decided upon in a conference at the Foreign Office to-day. Several officials favored refusing the request of the American Government, but it was finally agreed that there was no other alternative unless Austria wanted to force a rupture of diplomatic relations.

The newspaper Zeit, the despatch from Vienna stated, appeared with a vigorous editorial demanding that the Government break off diplomatic relations with America at once. The police promptly confiscated the edition.

Police guards were stationed about the American Embassy to-day, according to the Vienna despatches, though there were no disturbances.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Consideration of further steps in the situation resulting from the Dumba letter, which caused this Government to ask Austria-Hungary to recall the Ambassador, will go over until next week, it was said here to-day.

No further action is to be expected on any phase of the situation until the receipt at the State Department of the documents now on the way from the American Embassy at London. These documents are copies of all the papers taken from Archibald, the American employed as despatch bearer by Ambassador Dumba and Capt. von Pappen of the German Embassy.

Secretary Lansing has received by cable a list of the documents forwarded by Ambassador Pappen. The department declines, however, to make public the list.

It is known, however, that the papers include the memorandum of the Hungarian editor giving detailed plans for disrupting American industrial plants and for the recall of Dr. Dumba. It is understood that other papers in the list will be found to be of considerable interest to the United States Government.

Baroness Heads a Big Spy System Here, U. S. Belief

Arrest of a Newport Fisherman by Federal Officials for Trespassing on Government Land Promises "Amazing Developments."

REPORT GERMAN RENDEZVOUS IN SQUANTUM

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11.—Evidence of a far-reaching German spy system in New England was brought to light to-day through the arrest of Nicholas K. Card, a Newport fisherman, for trespassing on Rose Island, a Government reservation near the naval station which is used for the storage of high explosives and torpedo heads.

Peter C. Cannon, Assistant United States District Attorney, said Card's offense seemed far from the simple one of trespass as it appeared at first glance and that out of it might come amazing developments. At the request of Mr. Cannon Card was held in \$2,000 bail by United States Commissioner Frank Hurl, the bail being fixed at that relatively high figure because Mr. Cannon believes that Card may know of the working of spies near the naval station.

Coinciding with the arrest of Card the name of a German baroness, who lives near Squantum, Mass., was brought to the attention of the Federal authorities. United States District Attorney Baker is in possession of letters and other papers apparently sent by the baroness to a Dr. W. Korthaus or Korthaus at a restaurant in Pine street in Providence.

This restaurant is near the Crown Hotel, where a German who has been under the surveillance of Federal officers for several days is stopping. Just what is in these letters could not be learned, but Mr. Baker regards them of sufficient importance for an investigation.

Baroness's Home a Centre.
The activities of German spies in New England seem to have centered about the home of the baroness, who lives near Squantum, Mass., where at weekly dinner parties her agents report and their information is turned in by her to officials of the German Government. Her home is near the Forre River shipyard, where submarines have been built for the German Government, and not far from the United States Government arsenal at Hingham.

The agent of the Canadian Government who has been in this city has turned over to the Federal authorities all the information at his command about the workings of spies in this part of the country, and other arrests may follow that of Card.

Card's arrest came about not only because he trespassed on Government property on July 24, but also because of the presence in his boat at the same time of a woman for whom the secret service men are now looking. Card says that he has known her for a long time and that she is the wife of a Newport naval man. The Federal authorities say they know who she is. They are endeavoring to find out if her being there at the same time was more than coincidence.

Big Developments Expected.
"This is a very serious case," said Mr. Cannon, "and it is a matter of public interest. The name of the Newport woman public, but if our suspicions are borne out she will figure largely in this case. I consider that she is the wife of a Newport naval man. The Federal authorities say they know who she is. They are endeavoring to find out if her being there at the same time was more than coincidence."

A Deliberate Procedure.
The State Department will defer a decision in those cases in which officials enjoying a diplomatic status are involved, and will refrain also from asking the Department of Justice to look into the cases of parties concerned who do not enjoy a diplomatic status, until the papers have been carefully studied. It is desired to know precisely what acts were contemplated under the plan proposed by the Hungarian editor, forwarded through the Austro-Hungarian Consulate-General at New York, and endorsed by Capt. von Pappen. It also is the desire of officials here to learn just what Capt. von Pappen said in the letter sent by him to the German Government. The Cardinal described these letters, it is understood, contain remarks not at all complimentary to the Washington Government.

It is understood that the State Department looks to the Department of Justice to take cognizance of any developments tending to show that German or Austrian agents are violating United States laws by activities in reference to establishments where war munitions are being made.

The State Department has been informed of the receipt by American Ambassador Penfield at Vienna of the note requesting the recall of Dr. Dumba. The note has been presented to Count Hunyady-Szasz, the Austrian Minister at Washington. The State Department is expecting to be informed of any oral observations made by the Foreign Minister incident to the presentation of the note. Ambassador Penfield is also expected to advise the Department immediately as to the attitude the Austrian Government will adopt in its formal response to the note of the Government of the United States.

**BERLIN MUST
YIELD OR BREAK
WITH AMERICA**

Friends of President Say He Will Insist on His Previous Demands.

SUBMARINE ISSUE
CLEARLY DEFINED

To Insist on Practice as Well as Precept in U Boat Warfare.

AGREEMENT SEEMS FAR FROM CERTAIN

Tension Grows in Washington—Arbitration Now Under Debate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—It can be stated upon authority that if the German Government in the final analysis seeks to maintain a policy of which the Arabic note and not the Von Bernstorff assurances are truly representative the American Government will revert to the stern purposes by which it was guided before the Von Bernstorff note was received.

In other words, friends of the President say he will break off diplomatic relations with Germany if it is clearly established that the Imperial Government does not intend to stand by its rule not to sink non-combatant passenger ships without warning and without guaranteeing the safety of passengers.

The President's intentions in this respect were stated so frankly by high officials of the Government in the days preceding the receipt of the Von Bernstorff assurances that his advisers do not consider that any room for doubt exists as to the policy he will pursue if the status of our relations with Germany reverts to conditions existing three weeks ago.

It is difficult for officials here to believe that Germany will assume that her submarine commanders are to be the sole judges as to whether an attempt to resist capture is made by passenger ships threatened by submarines. The American Government will not resort to such procedure and will insist on the equivalent of the nullification of the German assurances, officials declare.

Orduna Note Disappoints.
The disappointment in official circles over the German note on the Arabic case was increased to-day by reports that the supplementary note which, according to Berlin despatches, is on its way to Washington does not amplify the communication on the Arabic, but rather is Germany's answer to American inquiries regarding the attempt to torpedo the British liner Orduna on July 9 last. The report that the German communication seeks to justify the attempted torpedoing of the liner without warning, it was felt here, makes the prospects of the two governments reaching an understanding remote indeed.

What is regarded as the most favorable aspect of the situation is the conviction here that the German Government does not wish to bring on a rupture with the United States. Officials are satisfied now that Germany is prepared to go as far as it can in the matter of submarine warfare, but that views will permit to keep the United States from breaking off diplomatic relations.

Consideration of the German note on the Arabic case is now centering about the German proposal for arbitration, such arbitration to have no bearing on the rights or wrongs of the submarine programme generally.

Arbitration Far From Certain.
This view, however, it was pointed out, is quite apart from any decision as to whether or not the United States is prepared to go as far as the German proposal in question. Unless some new considerations of extraordinary importance are brought forward there is every reason to believe that the United States will not accept Germany's proposal for an arbitration.